

DEMOCRATIC BANNER

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MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

JEFFERSON CITY, February 5.

In the Senate.—Mr. Hudspeth moved to pass over the regular order of business for the purpose of taking up business from the House; which was agreed to, and on his motion an act to organize the county of Dent was taken up and passed.
Mr. Jackson, of Randolph, presented a memorial to Congress praying a grant of land for the construction of the north Missouri Railroad; which passed.

Mr. Young, from the select committee to whom was referred the petition of citizens of Boone, Randolph and Audrain counties, praying the organization of a new county, to be called Bourbon, reported that it would be impossible to effect that object until the Constitution was changed.

Mr. Roberts, from the select committee to whom was referred the bill to organize the county of Vernon, reported the same back, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Brooking moved to lay the bill on the table for ten days; which passed.

Mr. Broadhead introduced a bill to limit and prescribe the number of Judicial Circuits, and moved to refer it to the Committee on the Judiciary; which motion was lost—yeas 13, nays 17.

On motion the bill was referred to a Select Committee of one from each Judicial District.

Mr. Broadhead introduced a bill to amend an act fixing the salary of judicial officers.

[This bill fixes the salary of Supreme Judges at \$2000, Circuit Judges \$1750, and Circuit Attorneys at \$500 per annum, and was referred to said Committee.]

Mr. Hudspeth offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the Senate to the Hon. Thos. H. Benton for copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix—agreed to.

Mr. Ellison introduced a bill to amend an act concerning constables, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Rannells introduced a bill to amend an act concerning perpetuation of testimony; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Also, an act directing in what manner, and in what Courts, the State may be sued; which was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The Senate resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Pacific and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad bills; and after some time spent in discussing the same, rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

On motion, the Senate adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

House.—Mr. Richardson moved a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday laying on the table the bill repealing the 11th and 12th sections of act 2, regulating costs in criminal cases, and spoke in favor of the bill.

It was reconsidered.
Mr. Holmes opposed the substitute, which exempts St. Louis from its operations, and moved its rejection.

Mr. Crockett supported the exemption of St. Louis county. He thought the officers in Saint Louis were liberally paid, and he was opposed to exorbitant salaries.

Mr. Hill replied, in favor of repealing the amendment.

Mr. Clark spoke at some length on the same side.

The amendment was rejected.
Mr. Frost offered an amendment to the effect, that, on conviction, the witness for the defendant shall be paid by the State or county. He spoke in defence of his proposition.

Mr. Benjamin moved to lay it on the table, which prevailed—yeas 58, nays 56.

Mr. Clark moved an amendment providing that when a party is convicted, and is unable to pay the fees of witnesses, the State shall pay their fees where they are summoned to compulsory proof. He supported his amendment at some length.

Mr. Sims replied, contending that the present law made sufficient provision.

Mr. Sanders replied to Mr. Sims. He was in favor of paying witnesses.

Mr. Crockett was opposed to the amendment, but he thought the witnesses should be paid half, and he was willing to allow this. He supported his amendment, to Clark's proposition, and showed the heavy burdens which the first proposition involved.

After considerable discussion and explanation, as to the situation of the bill, Mr. Kennett moved the previous question, which was sustained. This brought the House to a vote on the original bill and amendment as reported by the Committee. The vote stood, yeas 71, nays 32.

The bill, as passed, only repeals the 12th section, and will considerably increase the expenses of the counties.

A bill amending the 30th section of an act concerning slaves, passed.

A bill to amend the charter of the Pacific Railroad was read a third time, and was finally re-

DEMOCRATIC BANNER.

"UNITED WE STAND—DIVIDED WE FALL."

VOL. 6.]

LOUISIANA, PIKE COUNTY, MISSOURI, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1851.

[NO. 34.]

ferred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The wolf scalp law came up. This bill allows \$1 for a wolf scalp, and authorizing Justices of the Peace to give certificates.

There were various propositions to amend, refer, and otherwise dispose of it, and not a little speaking.

The question was taken on the passage of the bill, when it was defeated, yeas 46, nays 64.

Mr. Kennett, from a select committee, reported back the bill incorporating the Ste. Genevieve and Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob Plank Road Company; which was passed.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Jennings from a select committee, reported a bill to organize the county of Stone.

Mr. Hatcher introduced a resolution thanking Col. Benton, for the copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, presented to the House, and providing for their being given to the State Library, which was adopted.

A bill amending the law regulating marriages was taken up. This bill provides for supplying proof of marriage, when the person performing the ceremony has failed to file the proper certificate.

On motion of Mr. Clark, it was amended by adding indictment and imprisonment to the existing penalties for marrying a minor without the consent of the proper person. The bill was passed.

Mr. Ruble reported a bill to prevent shooting at a mark across or along a high road.

Mr. McPherson made a report from the Committee on Education accompanied by a bill to establish an Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. This bill provides for taking a portion of the Lunatic Asylum at Fulton for this purpose, appointing commissioners, and makes other provisions and an appropriation. Read a first time.

Mr. Clark moved to change its location to the farm belonging to the State University.

Mr. McPherson explained. The Lunatic Asylum is situated on a tract containing 460 acres. There are forty acres belonging to the State, separate from the others, by a wide road, at a remote distance, on which are buildings erected, which, with a small appropriation for improvements, will be sufficient for some years.

Mr. Bayly confirmed these statements, and made some further remarks as to the opportunity of immediately commencing the institution.

Mr. Crockett opposed the amendment. It was rejected, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Wilgus introduced a bill to provide for the education of the blind—referred to Committee on Banks.

Mr. Hunter reported back the bill to furnish a contribution to the Washington Monument.

Various propositions were made to so arrange the bill as to send two blocks—one from the Cape Girardeau quarry, and a block from the Iron Mountain, or Pilot Knob. The bill was finally ordered to be engrossed.

A memorial to Congress for the relief of the poor, was passed.

The bill to preserve the Secretary of State to subscribe for papers in the State, file and preserve the same, was taken up.

Mr. Benjamin wished to exclude Abolition papers. Rejected.

The bill itself was finally lost.

Yesterday evening the House held a night session, and disposed of a large amount of business. As all the bills were purely private or local, I have not deemed it necessary to telegraph them.

Gov. King yesterday evening gave an entertainment, which was attended by a large number of the members of both Houses, and a brilliant galaxy of the fair. The evening was spent in great hilarity.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. White, the bill organizing the county of Bollinger, was taken up and referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Reed introduced a bill to establish an Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb; which was referred to a Select Committee of thirteen.

On motion of Mr. White, the bill from the House, more properly defining the limits of Mississippi county, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. James, the bill organizing the county of Stone, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Drake, the bill from the House amendatory of an act incorporating the city of Hannibal, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Chew, the bill to incorporate the Lexington and Daviess County Railroad Company, was taken up and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

On motion of Mr. Allen, of St. Charles, the bill to incorporate the St. Louis and St. Charles Railroad Company, was taken up and passed.

On motion, the Senate adjourned till tomorrow.

We cut the following good hit from the last Kaneville Guardian:

LATEST ACT.—Be it enacted by the Legislative Council of Typos and quill drivers, that henceforth, where there is a printing press in operation it shall not be binding upon the public to pay attention to the written notices posted up about town, when the same may appear in print at a low rate. To be in force from and after its passage. Approved, Dec. 25th, 1850.

JOHN TYPES, Governor,
MATTHIAS COMPOSITOR, Sec'y.

Brevity in Woman.

We find, in a California diary, the following glorification of a quality we are not sure we should like. "A man of few words" is very well, but a woman of few words is a matter open to argument:

"I encountered, to day, in a ravine, some three miles distant, among the gold washers, a woman from San Jose. She was at work with a large wooden bowl, by the side of a stream. I asked her how long she had been there, and how much gold she averaged a day." She replied, "Three weeks and an ounce." Her reply reminded us of an anecdote related by Judge B—, who met a girl returning from market and asked her, "How deep did you find the stream? what did you get for your butter?" "Up to the knee and ninnepence," was the reply. "Ah!" said the judge to himself: she is the girl for me; no words lost there!" turned back, proposed, was accepted, and married the next week; and a more happy couple the conjugal bonds never united; the nuptial lamp never wanted; its ray was steady and clear to the last. Ye who paddle off and on for seven years, and are at last, perhaps, capsize, take a lesson of the judge. That "up to the knee and ninnepence" is worth all the rose letters and melancholy rhymes ever penned.

Let your home be provided with such comforts and necessities as pickles, potatoes, pots, and kettles, brushes, brooms, benevolence, bread, charity, cheese, crackers, faith, flour, affliction, cider, sincerity, onions, integrity, vinegar, and wisdom—Have all these on hand and happiness will be with you. Don't drink anything intoxicating, eat moderately, go about business after breakfast, lounge a little after dinner, chat after tea, and kiss after quarrelling; and all the joy, and peace and bliss the earth can afford shall be yours, till the grave closes over you, and your spirits are borne to a brighter and happier world.—Dow Jr.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, after denying a place in heaven for all actors and actresses, is down on tobacco chewers, and reminds them that there are no spit boxes there.

One of the love-letter writers in the Home Journal, blazes out in the following ferocious manner:—(and he didn't get her after all, poor fellow!)

Good night, dearest. You are mine—mine—mine!—Let me write it again and again to know that a thunderbolt will not erase it! Good night to mine!

KEEP IT before the people, that advertising has enlarged many a small business; has revived many a dull business; has saved many a lost business; has created many a new business.

IMPROVING THE PSALMS.—Our chorister (says the Broomfield correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, U. S.) set some music of his own to one of the psalms of Watts, in which occur these lines—

"Oh, may my heart in tune be found,
Like David's harp, of solemn sound!"

Calling on his pastor, the chorister asked his approbation of a new version of these lines, which would render them more readily adapted to the music he had composed. He suggested to read—

"Oh, may my heart be found within,
Like David's sacred violin!"

The good pastor had some internal tendencies to laugh in the singing man's face, but, maintaining his gravity as well as he could, he said that he thought he could improve the improved version—

"Oh, may my heart go diddle, diddle,
Like uncle David's sacred fiddle!"

The poor leader, after a vain attempt to defend his own parody, retired, and I guess he will still sing the psalm as it stands.

From the St Louis Intelligencer.

Flaxseed.

While nature has done so much to favor the cultivation of Flaxseed throughout most of the Western States, & while the demand for it is unlimited in all our markets, at remunerating prices, is it not singular that farmers have given so little attention to its production? Having been raised in Western New York, where this article is one of the great staples with the farmer—and having seen how much the Ohio farmer depends upon it for a large portion of his yearly receipts, I have been surprised to find, that in all this region of country, accessible from St. Louis, so little attention is paid to it—where, from the nature of the soils, and the enterprise of the farmers, one would expect, instead of a few hundred, hundreds of thousands of bushels. The reason its production is so small, is unquestionably because the thing has not been introduced, nor any pains taken by any body to bring it before the farmers—and this is sufficient reason for this article from the writer, who has been conversant with the subject from his youth.

In raising Flaxseed, very little or no attention should be paid to the fibre. The farmer should start out with this distinct principle, that to make the crop profitable he must expect to count the straw nothing and look to the seed for profit. To seed well, it must be sown so thin that the fibre is too short and too coarse to be of much account. Six or eight quarts of seed, (or less, if it can be well and evenly scattered,) per acre, is enough. Sown thin, it branches down low, and seeds better than when sown as thick as is required in raising for flax. It should be harvested when the balls are in the yellow, and left in swath a few hours. It can be cradled and threshed with a machine, as well as wheat or barley. Wherever wheat or corn can be grown, flaxseed can be profitably raised. Eighteen bushels per acre is an ordinary yield, and sometimes twenty-four bushels are obtained. No crop is subject to fewer contingencies; no winter kill, smut or rust; spring frosts will not kill, crows will not pull it. Sown as early as the ground will work in the spring, and it will be ready for harvesting before wheat, giving you returns for your labor, in about four months. One dollar per bushel is sure from year to year, often will bring considerable more. Worth now in this market \$1 65, in Cincinnati \$1 75. Responsible men here have offered to contract for next year at \$1 20. Why, then, will not farmers look at this subject, and make it a source of income? There is at present a machinery in operation here, to consume 300,000 bushels of seed per year, and one or two, and perhaps three other works, will go into operation this year—which, together, will make a market for any quantity produced.

It is a common notion with farmers that flax is very exhausting upon land, and that more than one crop cannot be raised upon the same field in five years. The correctness of this is unquestionable where the crop is raised for the fibre; but in raising for the seed exclusively, it is not correct. In this country it is customary to sow from one and a half to three bushels of seed to the acre, which is sufficiently thick to cover the ground; in consequence, the stalks grow slim and long and the fibre is fine. In Ireland where the flax is cultivated for the fine fabrics, from 7 to twelve bushels of seed to the acre are sown, so that the crop is literally a dense mass of fine slender stalks, with the most delicate fibre, but with no matured seed. The consequence in that country and in this to the land is, that after sustaining such a crop, the soil seems so entirely exhausted that it does not recover from it for years. But in cultivating the crop for the seed only, the management of these crop and the results are quite different. Where no calculations are made upon fibre, and the crop raised entirely for the seed, six or eight quarts to the acre is quite sufficient. In this case the stalks grow strong and branch down to the ground—each branch loaded with fully matured seed.—The fibre is coarse and short, but the seed plump and abundant. The sun has access to the soil, and experience has shown that this crop thus managed, is no more exhausting upon land than wheat or barley, or oats. In Western New York where the land has been in cultivation for a century, the farmers raise on the same ground a crop of wheat every other year, and the intermediate year a crop of flax, the one year flax, next year wheat, and by clovering every alternate year and fall plowing, they keep up the strength of the land. And in four cases in five the flax seed per acre brings in more money than the wheat, while the expense and delay of the one is not as great as the other—getting returns from the flax in four months from the time it is sown, while with wheat it is ten or twelve.

EASTERN MAN.

St. Louis, Jan. 30, '51.

RE-UNION OF THE PARTY.

One of the most potent reasons, with us, for approving the defeat of Col. Benton through the election of Mr. Geyer, (it could not have been accomplished otherwise,) is, that it at once throws open the door for the re-union of the Democratic party. As long as the contest for Senator remained unclosed, and Col. Benton stood in the way as a candidate, there was no hope, no prospect for a re-union. His name and his claim, with the memory of old feelings and attachments clinging around them, would have been kept before the people, and served as a continued stumbling block and cause of distraction and division to our party. But now that the "bone of contention" is removed, there can be no further struggle for its possession, and nothing remains to prevent the Democratic party from uniting upon its old land marks, and marching forth, "conquering and to conquer." No sacrifice of principle stands in the way to prevent such a consummation. The friends of Col. Benton still profess adherence to the doctrines always advocated by the party—the doctrines held and constantly avowed by the Democrats opposed to Benton—and therefore they have but to meet in Convention, at the proper time, re-assert the Baltimore platform—nominate their candidates, rally upon them as one man, and regain the ancient ascendancy of the party in this State.

We say there is nothing to prevent this—nothing but the most wilful and suicidal obstinacy, and we believe that it will be done, as surely as the idea of March, 1852, shall roll round.

Mr. Benton, finding all his hopes in Missouri cut off, with nothing to contend for, will at once set himself about consummating his alliance with the free-soilers; and we solemnly believe that ere this time twelve months he will be the avowed head of the Free Soil party, and their chosen candidate for President, independent of a national nominating convention. Into such a coalition his friends here will not follow him; they will at once abandon him, and thus will be removed the last remaining obstacle to a union of the party. Does any body doubt this fact?—Missouri Courier.

Democratic Principles.

The people, the only source of legitimate power.

The absolute and lasting severance of Church and State.

The freedom, sovereignty, and independence of the respective States.

The Union, a confederacy, compact, neither a consolidation nor a centralization.

The Constitution of the Union, a special, written grant of powers limited and definite.

The civil paramount to the military power.

The representative to obey the instructions of his constituents.

Elections free, and suffrage universal.

No hereditary office, nor order nor title.

No taxation beyond the public wants.

No national debt, if possible.

No costly splendor of administration.

No proscription of opinion, nor of public discussion.

No unnecessary interference with individual conduct, property or speech.

No favored classes, no monopolies.

No public monies expended, except by warrant of special appropriations.

No mysteries of government inaccessible to the public eye.

Public compensation for public services; salaries moderate, and pervading economy.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

LAND WARRANTS.—The newly executed warrants that have just been issued represent a soldier returning to his family, on either side of which are American shields, in the centre of which appear the figures 160. On the right of the certificate is a faithful likeness of Gen. Taylor, and on the left the miniature portrait of Millard Fillmore, the President. The paper is also embellished with martial and agricultural devices, which give an agreeable finish to the whole.

Woman's Rights.—A curious trial has just taken place in England. A man attempted to kiss a married woman, against her will, and had his nose bitten off. He brought suit for damages. The jury, without hesitation, acquitted her; and chairman said that if any man attempted to kiss a woman against her will, she had a right to bite off his nose, if she had a fancy for so doing.

The population of Virginia is about 1,400,000. The State will lose three representatives in Congress by the new apportionment.

THE BANK EMBEZZLEMENT.—We understand that Nathaniel Childs, Jr., has instituted suit during the last week, against the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of Missouri, for defamation of character, false imprisonment and malicious slander, in the prosecution of said Childs before the Criminal Court, in November, 1849.—It seems that the counsel of Mr. Childs commenced a similar suit against the institution in her corporate capacity, last summer, laying the damages at \$50,000.—To this suit the attorney of the Bank "demurred," upon the ground that the charter did not authorize the officers of the Bank to bring a criminal suit, and that the corporation could not commit the wrong complained of; if a wrong was done, the directors were liable individually, and not the corporation. The Judge of the Common Pleas Court sustained the demurrer, and the case has gone to the Supreme Court on a writ of error. In the meantime another suit has been brought against the entire directory, as individuals, for \$50,000, losing no time while the other question goes up to the Supreme Court.—St. Louis Republican.